

10/688,937

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NEWS 7 DEC 21 IPC search and display fields enhanced in CA/CAPplus with the  
IPC reform  
NEWS 8 DEC 23 New IPC8 SEARCH, DISPLAY, and SELECT fields in USPATFULL/  
USPAT2  
NEWS 9 JAN 13 IPC 8 searching in IFIPAT, IFIUDB, and IFICDB  
NEWS 10 JAN 13 New IPC 8 SEARCH, DISPLAY, and SELECT enhancements added to  
INPADOC  
NEWS 11 JAN 17 Pre-1988 INPI data added to MARPAT  
NEWS 12 JAN 17 IPC 8 in the WPI family of databases including WPIFV  
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NEWS 14 JAN 31 Monthly current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency  
added to TULSA

NEWS EXPRESS FEBRUARY 15 CURRENT VERSION FOR WINDOWS IS V8.01a,  
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),  
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 19 DECEMBER 2005.  
V8.0 AND V8.01 USERS CAN OBTAIN THE UPGRADE TO V8.01a AT  
<http://download.cas.org/express/v8.0-Discover/>

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:25:36 ON 16 FEB 2006

=> file uspatfull

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.63	0.63

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 11:27:24 ON 16 FEB 2006  
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 16 Feb 2006 (20060216/PD)  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 16 Feb 2006 (20060216/ED)  
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US7000250  
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2006037120  
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 14 Feb 2006 (20060214/UPCA)  
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 16 Feb 2006 (20060216/PD)  
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Dec 2005  
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Dec 2005

=> s sunscreen? or sunblock? or UV or photostable? or photoprotective?/ti

8806 SUNSCREEN?

736 SUNBLOCK?

177477 UV

843 PHOTOSTABLE?

110 PHOTOPROTECTIVE?/TI

L1 182551 SUNSCREEN? OR SUNBLOCK? OR UV OR PHOTOSTABLE? OR PHOTOPROTECTIVE  
?/TI

=> s copolymer?

L2 303875 COPOLYMER?

=> s l1 and l2

L3 59255 L1 AND L2

=> s us5879688/pn

L4 1 US5879688/PN

=> s l1 and l4

L5 1 L1 AND L4

=> s l2 and l5

L6 1 L2 AND L5

=> s amphiphilic?

L7 8758 AMPHIPHILIC?

=> s l7 and l6

L8 0 L7 AND L6

=> s polyethylene oxide?

429297 POLYETHYLENE

687209 OXIDE?

L9 33339 POLYETHYLENE OXIDE?  
(POLYETHYLENE (W) OXIDE?)

=> s polyvinylpyrrolidone?

L10 57982 POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONE?

=> s l9 and l10

L11 6583 L9 AND L10

=> s l11 and l3

L12 2326 L11 AND L3

=> s polystyrene? or ?methacrylate? or polycaprolactone?

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168873 POLYSTYRENE?  
162975 ?METHACRYLATE?  
12560 POLYCAPROLACTONE?  
L13 273611 POLYSTYRENE? OR ?METHACRYLATE? OR POLYCAPROLACTONE?

=> s l12 and l13  
L14 2075 L12 AND L13

=> s ?dibenzoylmethane?  
L15 2922 ?DIBENZOYLMETHANE?

=> s l14 and l15  
L16 101 L14 AND L15

=> s metal oxide?  
1457936 METAL  
687209 OXIDE?  
L17 143309 METAL OXIDE?  
(METAL(W)OXIDE?)

=> s l16 and l17  
L18 50 L16 AND L17

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:25:36 ON 16 FEB 2006)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 11:27:24 ON 16 FEB 2006

L1 182551 S SUNSCREEN? OR SUNBLOCK? OR UV OR PHOTOSTABLE? OR PHOTOPROTECT  
L2 303875 S COPOLYMER?  
L3 59255 S L1 AND L2  
L4 1 S US5879688/PN  
L5 1 S L1 AND L4  
L6 1 S L2 AND L5  
L7 8758 S AMPHIPHILIC?  
L8 0 S L7 AND L6  
L9 33339 S POLYETHYLENE OXIDE?  
L10 57982 S POLYVINYLPIRROLIDONE?  
L11 6583 S L9 AND L10  
L12 2326 S L11 AND L3  
L13 273611 S POLYSTYRENE? OR ?METHACRYLATE? OR POLYCAPROLACTONE?  
L14 2075 S L12 AND L13  
L15 2922 S ?DIBENZOYLMETHANE?  
L16 101 S L14 AND L15  
L17 143309 S METAL OXIDE?  
L18 50 S L16 AND L17

=> s block copolymer?  
1339451 BLOCK  
303875 COPOLYMER?  
L19 55253 BLOCK COPOLYMER?  
(BLOCK(W)COPOLYMER?)

=> s l18 an dl19  
MISSING OPERATOR L18 AN  
The search profile that was entered contains terms or  
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s l18 an dl19  
MISSING OPERATOR L18 AN  
The search profile that was entered contains terms or  
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

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=> s l18 and l19

L20 34 L18 AND L19

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:25:36 ON 16 FEB 2006)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 11:27:24 ON 16 FEB 2006

L1 182551 S SUNSCREEN? OR SUNBLOCK? OR UV OR PHOTOSTABLE? OR PHOTOPROTECT  
L2 303875 S COPOLYMER?  
L3 59255 S L1 AND L2  
L4 1 S US5879688/PN  
L5 1 S L1 AND L4  
L6 1 S L2 AND L5  
L7 8758 S AMPHIPHILIC?  
L8 0 S L7 AND L6  
L9 33339 S POLYETHYLENE OXIDE?  
L10 57982 S POLYVINYLPIRROLIDONE?  
L11 6583 S L9 AND L10  
L12 2326 S L11 AND L3  
L13 273611 S POLYSTYRENE? OR ?METHACRYLATE? OR POLYCAPROLACTONE?  
L14 2075 S L12 AND L13  
L15 2922 S ?DIBENZOYLMETHANE?  
L16 101 S L14 AND L15  
L17 143309 S METAL OXIDE?  
L18 50 S L16 AND L17  
L19 55253 S BLOCK COPOLYMER?  
L20 34 S L18 AND L19

=> s l13/clm

23999 POLYSTYRENE?/CLM  
36798 ?METHACRYLATE?/CLM  
2433 POLYCAPROLACTONE?/CLM  
L21 57668 (POLYSTYRENE?/CLM OR ?METHACRYLATE?/CLM OR POLYCAPROLACTONE?/CLM  
)

=> s l21 and l20

L22 8 L21 AND L20

=> d 1-8 ibib abs

L22 ANSWER 1 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:27508 USPATFULL

TITLE: Process for dissolving lipophilic compounds in aqueous  
solution with amphiphilic **block**  
**copolymers**, and cosmetic composition

INVENTOR(S): Simonnet, Jean-Thierry, Cachan, FRANCE

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006024337	A1	20060202
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-529743	A1	20031016 (10)
	WO 2003-EP13050		20031016
			20050329 PCT 371 date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 2003-213101	20021021
	US 2003-60432619	20021212
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C., 1940  
DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA, 22314, US

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 47

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1-40

LINE COUNT: 1324

AB The invention relates to a process for dissolving at least one lipophilic compound in at least one aqueous phase, characterized in that it comprises the step of associating the said lipophilic compound with an effective amount of at least one amphiphilic block copolymer comprising at least one ionic and/or at least one nonionic hydrophilic polymer block, and at least one hydrophobic polymer block.

L22 ANSWER 2 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:3421 USPATFULL

TITLE: Diffractive colorants for cosmetics

INVENTOR(S): Winkler, Holger, Darmstadt, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC  
OF

Horstmann, Stefan, Heppenheim, GERMANY, FEDERAL  
REPUBLIC OF

Schmidt, Christoph, Kriftel, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC  
OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006002875	A1	20060105
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2005-159413	A1	20050623 (11)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE	20040701
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	MILLEN, WHITE, ZELANO & BRANIGAN, P.C., 2200 CLARENDON BLVD., SUITE 1400, ARLINGTON, VA, 22201, US	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	30	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	3522	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to the use of diffractive colorants in cosmetics, to compositions comprising diffractive colorants, and to processes for the preparation of the compositions and to the use thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L22 ANSWER 3 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:178016 USPATFULL

TITLE: Stabilized articles

INVENTOR(S): Bonora, Michela, Bologna, ITALY

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005154097	A1	20050714
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-512799	A1	20030522 (10)
	WO 2003-EP5373		20030522

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	EP 2003-2405435	20020530
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: CIBA SPECIALTY CHEMICALS CORPORATION, PATENT  
DEPARTMENT, 540 WHITE PLAINS RD, P O BOX 2005,  
TARRYTOWN, NY, 10591-9005, US

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 26  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
LINE COUNT: 2000

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to non-agriculture articles which keep  
their properties during the use and degrade later on, until total  
disintegration and disappearance of the plastic. The invention further  
relates to a method for controlling the weathering resistance and the  
degradation of non-agricultural articles. The desired effect is obtained  
with specific combinations of degradant metals salts and stabilizers.  
The non-agricultural article of the present invention comprises an  
organic polymer, an organic salt of Fe, Ce Co Mn, Cu or Vd and one more  
sterically hindered amino compounds.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L22 ANSWER 4 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:87793 USPATFULL

TITLE: Dishwasher detergent with improved protection against  
glass corrosion

INVENTOR(S): Kessler, Arnd, Leverkusen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
Sorg, Rainer, Kempen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
Baumann, Melanie, Duisburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC  
OF  
Wick, Wolfgang, Dormgen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005075258	A1	20050407
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-780102	A1	20040217 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2002-EP8864, filed on 8 Aug 2002, UNKNOWN		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 2001-140535	20010817
	DE 2001-153555	20011030
	DE 2001-162145	20011218

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HENKEL CORPORATION, THE TRIAD, SUITE 200, 2200  
RENAISSANCE BLVD., GULPH MILLS, PA, 19406

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 97  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
LINE COUNT: 3899

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A dishwasher detergent containing a builder and one or more magnesium  
and/or zinc salt(s) of at least one monomeric and/or polymeric organic  
acid, excluding zinc ricinoleate, zinc abietate, and zinc oxalate. A  
method of inhibiting glass corrosion by treatment with one or more salts  
of magnesium and/or zinc with organic acids, excluding formic acid,  
acetic acid, gluconic acid, and oxalic acid.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L22 ANSWER 5 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:215939 USPATFULL

TITLE: Aqueous 3 in 1 dishwasher products

INVENTOR(S): Sunder, Matthias, Bourron-Marlotte, FRANCE

Bayersdoerfer, Rolf, Duesseldorf, GERMANY, FEDERAL  
 REPUBLIC OF  
 Nitsch, Christian, Duesseldorf, GERMANY, FEDERAL  
 REPUBLIC OF  
 Richter, Bernd, Leichlingen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC  
 OF  
 Kessler, Arnd, Leverkusen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
 Dreja, Michael, Koeln, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
 Mueller, Sven, Duisburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004167048	A1	20040826
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-753130	A1	20040107 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2002-EP7139, filed on 28 Jun 2002, UNKNOWN		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 2001-133137	20010707
	DE 2001-153554	20011030
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	HENKEL CORPORATION, THE TRIAD, SUITE 200, 2200 RENAISSANCE BLVD., GULPH MILLS, PA, 19406	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	62	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	2711	
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.		

AB Liquid aqueous machine dishwasher products comprising

- a) 20 to 50% by weight of one or more water-soluble builder(s),
- b) 0.1 to 70% by weight of copolymers of
  - i) unsaturated carboxylic acids
  - ii) monomers containing sulfonic acid groups
  - iii) optionally further ionic or nonionogenic monomers
- c) 5 to 30% by weight of nonionic surfactant(s).

Also, the composition packaged in portions in a water-soluble enclosure.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L22 ANSWER 6 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:209792 USPATFULL  
 TITLE: Nonaqueous 3 in 1 dishwasher products  
 INVENTOR(S): Sunder, Matthias, Bourron-Marlotte, FRANCE  
 Bayersdoerfer, Rolf, Duesseldorf, GERMANY, FEDERAL  
 REPUBLIC OF  
 Nitsch, Christian, Duesseldorf, GERMANY, FEDERAL  
 REPUBLIC OF  
 Richter, Bernd, Leichlingen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC  
 OF  
 Kessler, Arnd, Leverkusen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
 Dreja, Michael, Koeln, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF  
 Mueller, Sven, Duisburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 2004162226 A1 20040819  
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2004-752947 A1 20040107 (10)  
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2002-EP7138, filed on 28  
Jun 2002, UNKNOWN

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NUMBER DATE  
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PRIORITY INFORMATION: DE 2001-133136 20010707  
DE 2001-153553 20011030  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION  
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HENKEL CORPORATION, THE TRIAD, SUITE 200, 2200  
RENAISSANCE BLVD., GULPH MILLS, PA, 19406  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 75  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
LINE COUNT: 2968  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A machine dishwasher product comprising:

- a) 1 to 60% by weight of nonaqueous solvent(s),
- b) 0.1 to 70% by weight of **copolymers** of
  - i) unsaturated carboxylic acids
  - ii) monomers containing sulfonic acid groups
  - iii) optionally further ionic or nonionogenic monomers
- c) 5 to 30% by weight of nonionic surfactant(s). Also, the machine dishwasher product, packaged in portions in a water-soluble enclosure.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L22 ANSWER 7 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:120029 USPATFULL  
TITLE: **Dibenzoylmethane sunscreen**  
compositions photostabilized with amphiphilic  
**block copolymers**  
INVENTOR(S): Chodorowski-Kimmes, Sandrine, Senlis, FRANCE  
Quinn, Francis Xavier, Paris, FRANCE  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SOCIETE L'OREAL S.A., Paris, FRANCE (non-U.S.  
corporation)

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NUMBER KIND DATE  
-----  
PATENT INFORMATION: US 2004091434 A1 20040513  
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2003-688937 A1 20031021 (10)

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NUMBER DATE  
-----  
PRIORITY INFORMATION: FR 2002-13103 20021021  
US 2003-452541P 20030307 (60)  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION  
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: BURNS DOANE SWECKER & MATHIS L L P, POST OFFICE BOX  
1404, ALEXANDRIA, VA, 22313-1404  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 36  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
LINE COUNT: 865  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.



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AB Topically applicable **photostable sunscreen**  
/photoprotective compositions contain at least one  
**dibenzoylmethane UV-sunscreen** and an  
effective photostabilizing amount therefor of at least one amphiphilic  
**block copolymer** which comprises at least one nonionic  
hydrophilic polymer block and at least one hydrophobic polymer block,  
formulated into a topically applicable, cosmetically acceptable medium  
therefor.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L22 ANSWER 8 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:335447 USPATFULL

TITLE: Agricultural articles

INVENTOR(S): Bonora, Michela, Bologna, ITALY

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003236325	A1	20031225
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-439211	A1	20030515 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	EP 2002-405430	20020530
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	CIBA SPECIALTY CHEMICALS CORPORATION, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 540 WHITE PLAINS RD, P O BOX 2005, TARRYTOWN, NY, 10591-9005	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	27	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	2117	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to agricultural articles which keep their  
properties during the use and degrade later on, until total  
disintegration and disappearance of the plastic. The invention further  
relates to a method for controlling the weathering resistance and the  
degradation of agricultural articles. The desired effect is obtained  
with specific combinations of degradant metal salts and stabilizers.

The agricultural article of the present invention comprises an organic  
polymer, an organic salt of Fe, Ce, Co, Mn, Cu or Vd and one or more  
sterically hindered amine compounds.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:25:36 ON 16 FEB 2006)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 11:27:24 ON 16 FEB 2006

L1	182551 S SUNSCREEN? OR SUNBLOCK? OR UV OR PHOTOSTABLE? OR PHOTOPROTECT
L2	303875 S COPOLYMER?
L3	59255 S L1 AND L2
L4	1 S US5879688/PN
L5	1 S L1 AND L4
L6	1 S L2 AND L5
L7	8758 S AMPHIPHILIC?
L8	0 S L7 AND L6
L9	33339 S POLYETHYLENE OXIDE?
L10	57982 S POLYVINYLPIRROLIDONE?

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L11 6583 S L9 AND L10  
L12 2326 S L11 AND L3  
L13 273611 S POLYSTYRENE? OR ?METHACRYLATE? OR POLYCAPROLACTONE?  
L14 2075 S L12 AND L13  
L15 2922 S ?DIBENZOYLMETHANE?  
L16 101 S L14 AND L15  
L17 143309 S METAL OXIDE?  
L18 50 S L16 AND L17  
L19 55253 S BLOCK COPOLYMER?  
L20 34 S L18 AND L19  
L21 57668 S L13/CLM  
L22 8 S L21 AND L20

=> s sunscreen? or sunblock? or UV or photostable? or photoprotective?

8806 SUNSCREEN?

736 SUNBLOCK?

177477 UV

843 PHOTOSTABLE?

772 PHOTOPROTECTIVE?

L23 182675 SUNSCREEN? OR SUNBLOCK? OR UV OR PHOTOSTABLE? OR PHOTOPROTECTIVE  
?

=> s l23 and l2

L24 59283 L23 AND L2

=> s l24 and l7

L25 1872 L24 AND L7

=> s l25 and l9

L26 438 L25 AND L9

=> s l26 and l10

L27 255 L26 AND L10

=> s l27 and l13

L28 237 L27 AND L13

=> s l28 and l15

L29 16 L28 AND L15

=> s l29 and l17

L30 4 L29 AND L17

=> s human?

L31 518087 HUMAN?

=> s skin?

L32 245098 SKIN?

=> s l32 and l30

L33 4 L32 AND L30

=> d 1-4 ibib abs

L33 ANSWER 1 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:27508 USPATFULL

TITLE: Process for dissolving lipophilic compounds in aqueous  
solution with **amphiphilic** block  
**copolymers**, and cosmetic composition

INVENTOR(S): Simonnet, Jean-Thierry, Cachan, FRANCE

NUMBER KIND DATE

PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006024337	A1	20060202	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-529743	A1	20031016	(10)
	WO 2003-EP13050		20031016	
			20050329	PCT 371 date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 2003-213101	20021021
	US 2003-60432619	20021212
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C., 1940 DUKE STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA, 22314, US	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	47	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1-40	
LINE COUNT:	1324	

AB The invention relates to a process for dissolving at least one lipophilic compound in at least one aqueous phase, characterized in that it comprises the step of associating the said lipophilic compound with an effective amount of at least one amphiphilic block **copolymer** comprising at least one ionic and/or at least one nonionic hydrophilic polymer block, and at least one hydrophobic polymer block.

L33 ANSWER 2 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:120029 USPATFULL

TITLE: **Dibenzoylmethane sunscreen**  
compositions photostabilized with **amphiphilic**  
block **copolymers**

INVENTOR(S): Chodorowski-Kimmes, Sandrine, Senlis, FRANCE  
Quinn, Francis Xavier, Paris, FRANCE

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SOCIETE L'OREAL S.A., Paris, FRANCE (non-U.S.  
corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004091434	A1	20040513
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-688937	A1	20031021 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 2002-13103	20021021
	US 2003-452541P	20030307 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	BURNS DOANE SWECKER & MATHIS L L P, POST OFFICE BOX 1404, ALEXANDRIA, VA, 22313-1404	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	36	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	865	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Topically applicable **photostable sunscreen/**  
**photoprotective** compositions contain at least one  
**dibenzoylmethane UV-sunscreen** and an  
effective photostabilizing amount therefor of at least one  
**amphiphilic** block **copolymer** which comprises at least  
one nonionic hydrophilic polymer block and at least one hydrophobic  
polymer block, formulated into a topically applicable, cosmetically  
acceptable medium therefor.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

## L33 ANSWER 3 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:85789 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Composition for topical use containing a diblock polymer  
INVENTOR(S): L'Alloret, Florence, Paris, FRANCE  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'OREAL, Paris, FRANCE (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003059392	A1	20030327
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-197560	A1	20020718 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 2001-9615	20010718
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	OBLON SPIVAK MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT PC, FOURTH FLOOR, 1755 JEFFERSON DAVIS HIGHWAY, ARLINGTON, VA, 22202	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	52	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	1864	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present patent application relates to a cosmetic and/or dermatological composition comprising at least one aqueous phase including at least one water-soluble or water-dispersible polymer, of diblock structure A-B in which A is an ionic water-soluble polymer block and B is a hydrophobic polymer block, the amount of polymer block A being greater than or equal to 60% of the total weight of the diblock polymer.

The invention also relates to the use of the said composition, especially in cosmetics for caring for, cleansing, protecting and/or making up the **skin**, keratin fibres and/or mucous membranes.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

## L33 ANSWER 4 OF 4 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:85788 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Composition for cosmetic or dermatological use containing a triblock polymer  
INVENTOR(S): L'Alloret, Florence, Paris, FRANCE  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'OREAL, Paris, FRANCE (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003059391	A1	20030327
	US 6994846	B2	20060207
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-197555	A1	20020718 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 2001-9614	20010718
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	OBLON SPIVAK MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT PC, FOURTH FLOOR, 1755 JEFFERSON DAVIS HIGHWAY, ARLINGTON, VA, 22202	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	52	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	

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LINE COUNT: 1881

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The invention also relates to the use of the said composition, especially in cosmetics for caring for, cleansing, protecting and/or making up the **skin**, keratin fibres and/or mucous membranes.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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L34 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:85788 USPATFULL

TITLE: Composition for cosmetic or dermatological use containing a triblock polymer

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	US 6994846	B2	20060207	<--
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CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:25:36 ON 16 FEB 2006)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 11:27:24 ON 16 FEB 2006

L1 182551 S SUNSCREEN? OR SUNBLOCK? OR UV OR PHOTOSTABLE? OR PHOTOPROTECT  
L2 303875 S COPOLYMER?  
L3 59255 S L1 AND L2  
L4 1 S US5879688/PN  
L5 1 S L1 AND L4  
L6 1 S L2 AND L5  
L7 8758 S AMPHIPHILIC?  
L8 0 S L7 AND L6  
L9 33339 S POLYETHYLENE OXIDE?  
L10 57982 S POLYVINYLPIRROLIDONE?  
L11 6583 S L9 AND L10  
L12 2326 S L11 AND L3  
L13 273611 S POLYSTYRENE? OR ?METHACRYLATE? OR POLYCAPROLACTONE?  
L14 2075 S L12 AND L13  
L15 2922 S ?DIBENZOYLMETHANE?  
L16 101 S L14 AND L15  
L17 143309 S METAL OXIDE?  
L18 50 S L16 AND L17  
L19 55253 S BLOCK COPOLYMER?  
L20 34 S L18 AND L19  
L21 57668 S L13/CLM  
L22 8 S L21 AND L20  
L23 182675 S SUNSCREEN? OR SUNBLOCK? OR UV OR PHOTOSTABLE? OR PHOTOPROTECT  
L24 59283 S L23 AND L2  
L25 1872 S L24 AND L7  
L26 438 S L25 AND L9  
L27 255 S L26 AND L10  
L28 237 S L27 AND L13  
L29 16 S L28 AND L15  
L30 4 S L29 AND L17  
L31 518087 S HUMAN?  
L32 245098 S SKIN?  
L33 4 S L32 AND L30  
L34 1 S US6994846/PN

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L35 1 L34 AND L33

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L35 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN

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AB . . . relates to the use of the said composition, especially in cosmetics for caring for, cleansing, protecting and/or making up the **skin**, keratin fibres and/or mucous membranes.

SUMM . . . polymer, and to uses thereof in cosmetics or dermatology, especially for caring for, cleansing, protecting and/or making up keratin materials (**skin**, mucous membranes or keratin fibres such as the hair and the eyelashes).

SUMM [0002] Cosmetic compositions, especially those intended for caring for or cleansing human **skin** or the hair, usually comprise an aqueous phase that is gelled, i.e. thickened, using one or more thickener(s) or gelling. . . .

SUMM [0003] Oil-in-water emulsions are the emulsions most frequently sought in cosmetics due to the fact that, when applied to the **skin**, they give a softer, less greasy, fresher and lighter feel than

- water-in-oil emulsion systems, by virtue of the presence of. . .
- SUMM [0007] Moreover, the gelling agents mentioned above do not have **amphiphilic** properties capable of stabilizing the globules of the dispersed phase in the continuous phase of an emulsion. It is thus. . . way to reduce the amount of emulsifying surfactant in emulsions in order to improve their harmlessness with respect to the **skin**, the eyes and the scalp. Moreover, it is sought to be able to have the greatest possible freedom in the. . .
- SUMM [0008] Crosslinked **amphiphilic** gelling agents exist, such as the products sold by the company Goodrich under the name Pemulen, which allow larger oil. . .
- SUMM [0026] In the present patent application, the expression "polymer block" means a polymer (homopolymer or **copolymer**) whose molar mass is greater than 400 g/mol and preferably greater than 800 g/mol.
- SUMM [0027] In the present patent application, the expression "hydrophobic block" means a polymer (homopolymer or **copolymer**) which, when introduced into a hydrocarbon solvent at 25° C., at a weight concentration equal to 1%, allows the production. . .
- SUMM . . . application, they contain a physiologically acceptable medium, i.e. a medium that is compatible with all keratin materials such as the **skin**, the nails, mucous membranes and the hair or any other area of body **skin**.
- SUMM [0045] An example of vinyl monomers including ester groups (X.dbd.OR.sub.1) that may be mentioned is quaternized dimethylaminoethyl **methacrylate** (DMAEMA).
- SUMM . . . radical containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms. Examples of monomers of this type that may be mentioned are methyl **methacrylate**, ethyl **methacrylate**, n-butyl (meth)acrylate, tert-butyl (meth)acrylate, cyclohexyl acrylate, isobornyl acrylate and 2-ethylhexyl acrylate.
- SUMM . . . of monomers of formula (III) in which X.sub.2 is a radical --OR.sub.18 that may be mentioned include glycidyl (meth)acrylate, hydroxyethyl **methacrylate** and ethylene glycol (meth)acrylate, diethylene glycol (meth)acrylate and polyalkylene glycol (meth)acrylates.
- SUMM . . . As examples of hydrophobic vinyl monomers including alkyl oxide groups of the type --OR.sub.27, mention may be made of methyl **methacrylate**, ethyl **methacrylate**, n-butyl (meth)acrylate, tert-butyl (meth)acrylate, cyclohexyl acrylate, isobornyl acrylate and 2-ethylhexyl acrylate. Examples of monomers of formula (IV) with a perfluoroalkyl. . .
- SUMM [0126] Examples of vinyl monomers including ester groups (X.sub.4.dbd.OR.sub.34) that may be mentioned include quaternized dimethylaminoethyl **methacrylate** (DMAEMA), glycidyl (meth)acrylate, hydroxyethyl **methacrylate** and ethylene glycol (meth)acrylate, diethylene glycol (meth)acrylate or polyalkylene glycol (meth)acrylates.
- SUMM . . . to one particular embodiment of the invention, the triblock polymer comprises, as block A, sodium polyacrylate and, as block B, **polystyrene**. It may be in particular **polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)-sodium polyacrylate (29 800 g/mol)-**polystyrene** (2500 g/mol).
- SUMM . . . A' is a neutral water-soluble polymer block and B is a hydrophobic polymer block as defined above for the triblock **copolymer**. The amount of ionic triblock polymer B-A-B in the mixture of ionic triblock polymers B-A-B and of neutral diblock polymers. . .
- SUMM [0140] The neutral water-soluble block A' may be a polyoxyalkylenated and especially polyoxyethylenated or polyoxypropylenated polymer (homopolymer or **copolymer**) such as, for example, **polyethylene oxide** (PEO), polypropylene oxide (PPO), **copolymers** of ethylene oxide (EO) or of propylene oxide (PO) and

mixtures thereof.

SUMM . . . As examples of water-soluble vinyl monomers of formula (VI) including ester groups, mention may be made of glycidyl (meth)acrylate, hydroxyethyl **methacrylate** and ethylene glycol (meth)acrylate, diethylene glycol (meth)acrylate or polyalkylene glycol (meth)acrylates.

SUMM . . . 6 carbon atoms. Examples of hydrophobic vinyl monomers of formula (VII) including ester groups that may be mentioned include methyl **methacrylate**, ethyl **methacrylate**, n-butyl (meth)acrylate, tert-butyl (meth)acrylate, cyclohexyl acrylate, isobornyl acrylate and 2-ethylhexyl acrylate;

SUMM [0176] The neutral diblock **copolymers** A'-B have a molar mass ranging from 1000 g/mol to 500 000 g/mol and preferably from 2000 g/mol to 300. . . .

SUMM [0177] The amount of the neutral hydrophilic block A' in the diblock **copolymer** A'-B is greater than 50% of the total weight of the diblock polymer and preferably greater than 60% of the. . . .

SUMM . . . the invention may contain, in addition to water, at least one oily phase and/or one or more hydrophilic, lipophilic and/or **amphiphilic** organic solvents that are physiologically acceptable, i.e. well tolerated and that give a cosmetically acceptable feel.

SUMM . . . the composition. The organic solvents may be chosen from the group consisting of hydrophilic organic solvents, lipophilic organic solvents and **amphiphilic** solvents, or mixtures thereof. The amount of water preferably ranges from 10% to 99.99% by weight relative to the total. . . .

SUMM [0201] It is also possible to use, as emulsifiers, **amphiphilic** polymers such as modified acrylic **copolymers** such as, for example, the products sold under the names Pemulen by the company Goodrich; **copolymers** of 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid containing a hydrophobic chain, as described in document EP-A-1 069 142 incorporated here by way of reference; . . . .

SUMM . . . the emulsions said to be free of emulsifying surfactant. In the other emulsions, the amount of emulsifiers (emulsifying surfactant and/or **amphiphilic** polymer) can range from 0.01% to 10% of the total weight of the composition and preferably from 0.1% to 5%. . . .

SUMM . . . phase, for instance the polymer sold under the name "Hostacerin AMPS" by the company Clariant; synthetic neutral polymers, for instance **polyvinylpyrrolidone** (PVP) or polyvinyl acetate (PVA); polysaccharides, for instance guar gum, xanthan gum and cellulose derivatives such as, for example, hydroxyethylcellulose; . . . .

SUMM . . .  $\alpha$ -hydroxy acids such as lactic acid and glycolic acid and derivatives thereof; retinoids such as carotenoids and vitamin A derivatives; **sunscreens**; hydrocortisone; melatonin; algal, fungal, plant, yeast or bacterial extracts; enzymes; DHEA and its derivatives and metabolites; antibacterial active agents, for. . . .

SUMM [0213] **Sunscreens**

SUMM [0214] The **sunscreens** may be chosen from organic screening agents and physical **sunblock** screening agents, and mixtures thereof.

SUMM [0215] Examples of **UV-A**-active and/or **UV-B**-active organic screening agents that may be mentioned include those designated above under their CTFA name:

SUMM [0228] **Dibenzoylmethane** derivatives:

SUMM [0229] Butyl **methoxydibenzoylmethane** sold in particular under the trade name "Parsol 1789" by Hoffmann La Roche,

SUMM [0230] **Isopropylidibenzoylmethane**,

SUMM [0249] Benzophenone-8 sold under the trade name "Spectra-Sorb **UV**-24" by American Cyanamid

SUMM [0275] The organic **UV** screening agents that are more particularly preferred are chosen from the following compounds:

SUMM [0277] Butyl **methoxydibenzoylmethane**,



- SUMM [0292] Examples of physical **sunblock** screening agents that may be mentioned include titanium oxide or zinc oxide, in the form of optionally coated microparticles or. . .
- SUMM [0294] Pigments are especially used in makeup compositions. Pigments that may be mentioned include mineral pigments and especially **metal oxides** such as titanium dioxide, zirconium dioxide or cerium dioxide, and also zinc oxide, iron oxide or chromium oxide, ferric blue, . . .
- SUMM . . . polyamide particles and especially those sold under the name Orgasol by the company Atochem; polyethylene powders; microspheres based on acrylic **copolymers**, such as those made of ethylene glycol **dimethacrylate/lauryl methacrylate copolymer**, sold by the company Dow Corning under the name Polytrap; expanded powders such as hollow microspheres and especially the microspheres. .
- SUMM . . . The compositions of the invention may be used as care, treatment, protective, cleansing, makeup-removing and/or makeup products for keratin materials (**skin**, hair, scalp, eyelashes, eyebrows, nails or mucous membranes) such as protective, treatment or care creams for the face, for the hands or for the body, protective or care body milks, and gels or mousses to care for the **skin** and/or mucous membranes (lips).
- SUMM [0301] The compositions of the invention can contain **sunscreens** and can thus also be used as antisen products.
- SUMM [0302] The compositions may be used for makeup, especially for making up the **skin**, the eyebrows, the eyelashes and the lips, such as face creams, foundations, mascaras or lipsticks. Such products generally contain pigments.
- SUMM . . . The compositions according to the invention may also be used as rinse-out products or as leave-in products for cleansing facial **skin** and/or body **skin** and/or for cleansing the hair, for example as haircare products, including haircare and hair conditioning products.
- SUMM . . . the cosmetic use of a cosmetic composition as defined above, as a product for cleansing and/or removing makeup from the **skin** and/or the eyes.
- SUMM . . . the invention is also the cosmetic use of a cosmetic composition as defined above, as a care product for the **skin**, the hair, the scalp, the eyelashes, the eyebrows, the nails or mucous membranes.
- SUMM . . . the cosmetic use of a cosmetic composition as defined above, as an antisen product (for protection against sunlight and/or the UV radiation of tanning machines).
- SUMM [0309] Another subject of the invention is a (non-therapeutic) cosmetic process for treating a keratin material such as the **skin**, the scalp, the hair, the eyelashes, the eyebrows, the nails or the mucous membranes, characterized in that a cosmetic composition. . .
- DETD [0316] Aqueous solution containing 0.6% (by weight) of a **polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)-sodium polyacrylate (29 800 g/mol)-**polystyrene** (2500 g/mol) triblock polymer. In this block polymer, the amount of polymer block A represents 85.63% of the total weight. . .
- DETD [0320] The **polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)-sodium polyacrylate (29 800 g/mol)-**polystyrene** (2500 g/mol) triblock polymer has water-gelling power at a low mass concentration (0.6%). This solution has a pronounced shear-thinning nature. . .
- DETD [0321] Aqueous solution containing 3% (by weight) of a **polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)-sodium polyacrylate (29 800 g/mol)-**polystyrene** (2500 g/mol) triblock polymer. In this block polymer, the amount of polymer block A represents 85.63% of the total weight. . .
- DETD [0325] The **polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)-sodium polyacrylate (29

800 g/mol)-**polystyrene** (2500 g/mol) triblock polymer has a mass concentration equal to 3% and greater gelling power than at a concentration of. . .

DETD [0326] Aqueous solution comprising 2% (by weight) of a **Polystyrene** (2500 g/mole)-Sodium Polyacrylate (29 800 g/mole)-**Polystyrene** (2500 g/mole) triblock polymer. In this block polymer, the amount of polymer block A represents (water soluble block sodium polyacrylate). . .

DETD . . . solution of a mixture of triblock and diblock polymers is prepared. This aqueous solution contains 0.6% by weight of a **polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)-sodium polyacrylate (29 800 g/mol)-**polystyrene** (2500 g/mol) triblock polymer and 0.6% by weight of a **polystyrene** (3600 g/mol)-**polyethylene oxide** (7000 g/mol) diblock polymer.

DETD . . . polymer alone. To evaluate the gelling power of the diblock polymer, an aqueous solution containing 0.6% by weight of the **polystyrene** (3600 g/mol)-**polyethylene oxide** (7000 g/mol) diblock polymer is prepared.

DETD [0342] The **polystyrene** (3600 g/mol)-**polyethylene oxide** (7000 g/mol) diblock polymer is soluble in water at a concentration of 0.6% by weight, but it has no water-gelling. . .

DETD [0343] On the other hand, as shown by the rheological measurements of Example 3, the combination of the **polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)-sodium polyacrylate (29 800 g/mol)-**polystyrene** (2500 g/mol) triblock polymer and of the **polystyrene** (3600 g/mol)-**polyethylene oxide** (7000 g/mol) diblock polymer makes it possible to obtain a gelled aqueous solution with low mass concentrations (0.6% of each. . .

DETD [0346] An aqueous solution containing 1.2% (by weight) of a **polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)-sodium polyacrylate (29 800 g/mol)-**polystyrene** (2500 g/mol) triblock polymer is prepared by simple dissolution of the adequate amount of polymer in powder form into demineralized. . .

DETD [0353]

**Polystyrene** (2500 g/mol) -sodium polyacrylate  
(29 800 g/mol) - **polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)

triblock polymer	0.6%
Preserving agent	0.2%
Ascorbic acid	10%
Dipropylene glycol	5%
Demineralized water	84.2%

DETD [0355] The **polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)-sodium polyacrylate (29 800 g/mol)-**polystyrene** (2500 g/mol) triblock polymer by itself allows the aqueous phase to be thickened. The formulation obtained is an anti-ageing serum. . .

DETD [0356]

Aqueous phase:

**Polystyrene** (2500 g/mol) -sodium polyacrylate  
(29 800 g/mol) - **polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)

triblock polymer	0.52%
Preserving agent	0.2%
Demineralized water	84.28%
Oily phase	
Parleam oil	9%
Cyclohexadimethylsiloxane	6%

DETD [0358] The **polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)-sodium polyacrylate (29

800 g/mol)-**polystyrene** (2500 g/mol) triblock polymer by itself allows the aqueous phase to be gelled and allows all of the oily phase.

DETD [0359]

Aqueous phase:

**Polystyrene** (2500 g/mol) -sodium polyacrylate  
(29 800 g/mol)-**polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)

triblock polymer	2.6%
Preserving agent	0.2%
Demineralized water	82.2%

Oily phase:

Parleam oil	9%
Cyclohexadimethylsiloxane	6%

DETD [0361] The **polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)-sodium polyacrylate (29 800 g/mol)-**polystyrene** (2500 g/mol) triblock polymer by itself allows the aqueous phase to be gelled and allows all of the oily phase.

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the proportion of the ionic hydrophilic block A in the **copolymer** is greater than 60% by weight relative to the total weight of the blocks A and B.

. . . 15. Composition according to the preceding claim, characterized in that the triblock polymer comprises sodium polyacrylate as block A and **polystyrene** as block B.

. . . also contains at least one organic solvent chosen from the group consisting of hydrophilic organic solvents, lipophilic organic solvents and **amphiphilic** solvents, and mixtures thereof.

. . . polyols; sugar derivatives; natural extracts; procyanidol oligomers; vitamins; urea; caffeine; depigmenting agents; salicylic acid and its derivatives;  $\alpha$ -hydroxy acids; retinoids; **sunscreens**; hydrocortisone; melatonin; algal, fungal; plant, yeast or bacterial extracts; enzymes; DHEA and its derivatives and metabolites; antibacterial active agents; matt-effect. . .

35. Composition according to any one of claims 32 to 34, characterized in that the active agent is a **sunscreen** chosen from organic screening agents and physical **sunblock** screening agents, and mixtures thereof.

. . . according to the preceding claim, characterized in that the organic screening agent is chosen from para-aminobenzoic acid derivatives; salicylic derivatives; **dibenzoylmethane** derivatives; cinnamic derivatives;  $\beta, \beta'$ -diphenylacrylate derivatives; benzophenone derivatives; benzylidenecamphor derivatives; phenylbenzimidazole derivatives; triazine derivatives; phenylbenzotriazole derivatives; anthranilic derivatives; imidazoline derivatives; benzalmalonate. . .

37. Composition according to claim 35, characterized in that the physical **sunblock** screening agent is chosen from titanium oxides and zinc oxides, and mixtures thereof.

42. Composition according to the preceding claim, characterized in that the keratin material is the **skin**.

43. Cosmetic use of a cosmetic composition according to any one of claims 1 to 40, as a care product for the **skin**, the hair, the scalp, the eyelashes, the eyebrows, the nails or mucous membranes.

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. . . composition according to any one of claims 1 to 40, as a product for cleansing and/or removing makeup from the **skin** and/or the eyes.

49. Process according to the preceding claim, characterized in that the keratin material is the **skin**.

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L37 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN

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- SUMM . . . radical containing from 1 to 6 carbon atoms. Examples of monomers of this type that may be mentioned are methyl **methacrylate**, ethyl **methacrylate**, n-butyl (meth)acrylate, tert-butyl (meth)acrylate, cyclohexyl acrylate, isobornyl acrylate and 2-ethylhexyl acrylate.
- SUMM . . . of monomers of formula (III) in which X.sub.2 is a radical --OR.sub.18 that may be mentioned include glycidyl (meth)acrylate, hydroxyethyl **methacrylate** and ethylene glycol (meth)acrylate, diethylene glycol (meth)acrylate and polyalkylene glycol (meth)acrylates.
- SUMM . . . As examples of hydrophobic vinyl monomers including alkyl oxide groups of the type --OR.sub.27, mention may be made of methyl **methacrylate**, ethyl **methacrylate**, n-butyl (meth)acrylate, tert-butyl (meth)acrylate, cyclohexyl acrylate, isobornyl acrylate and 2-ethylhexyl acrylate. Examples of monomers of formula (IV) with a perfluoroalkyl. . . .
- SUMM [0126] Examples of vinyl monomers including ester groups (X.sub.4.dbd.OR.sub.34) that may be mentioned include quaternized dimethylaminoethyl **methacrylate** (DMAEMA), glycidyl (meth)acrylate, hydroxyethyl **methacrylate** and ethylene glycol (meth)acrylate, diethylene glycol (meth)acrylate or polyalkylene glycol (meth)acrylates.

- SUMM . . . to one particular embodiment of the invention, the triblock polymer comprises, as block A, sodium polyacrylate and, as block B, **polystyrene**. It may be in particular **polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)-sodium polyacrylate (29 800 g/mol)-**polystyrene** (2500 g/mol).
- SUMM . . . A' is a neutral water-soluble polymer block and B is a hydrophobic polymer block as defined above for the triblock **copolymer**. The amount of ionic triblock polymer B-A-B in the mixture of ionic triblock polymers B-A-B and of neutral diblock polymers.
- SUMM [0140] The neutral water-soluble block A' may be a polyoxyalkylenated and especially polyoxyethylenated or polyoxypropylenated polymer (homopolymer or **copolymer**) such as, for example, **polyethylene oxide** (PEO), polypropylene oxide (PPO), **copolymers** of ethylene oxide (EO) or of propylene oxide (PO) and mixtures thereof.
- SUMM . . . As examples of water-soluble vinyl monomers of formula (VI) including ester groups, mention may be made of glycidyl (meth)acrylate, hydroxyethyl **methacrylate** and ethylene glycol (meth)acrylate, diethylene glycol (meth)acrylate or polyalkylene glycol (meth)acrylates.
- SUMM . . . 6 carbon atoms. Examples of hydrophobic vinyl monomers of formula (VII) including ester groups that may be mentioned include methyl **methacrylate**, ethyl **methacrylate**, n-butyl (meth)acrylate, tert-butyl (meth)acrylate, cyclohexyl acrylate, isobornyl acrylate and 2-ethylhexyl acrylate;
- SUMM [0176] The neutral diblock **copolymers** A'-B have a molar mass ranging from 1000 g/mol to 500 000 g/mol and preferably from 2000 g/mol to 300.
- SUMM [0177] The amount of the neutral hydrophilic block A' in the diblock **copolymer** A'-B is greater than 50% of the total weight of the diblock polymer and preferably greater than 60% of the.
- SUMM . . . the invention may contain, in addition to water, at least one oily phase and/or one or more hydrophilic, lipophilic and/or **amphiphilic** organic solvents that are physiologically acceptable, i.e. well tolerated and that give a cosmetically acceptable feel.
- SUMM . . . the composition. The organic solvents may be chosen from the group consisting of hydrophilic organic solvents, lipophilic organic solvents and **amphiphilic** solvents, or mixtures thereof. The amount of water preferably ranges from 10% to 99.99% by weight relative to the total.
- SUMM [0201] It is also possible to use, as emulsifiers, **amphiphilic** polymers such as modified acrylic **copolymers** such as, for example, the products sold under the names Pemulen by the company Goodrich; **copolymers** of 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid containing a hydrophobic chain, as described in document EP-A-1 069 142 incorporated here by way of reference;
- SUMM . . . the emulsions said to be free of emulsifying surfactant. In the other emulsions, the amount of emulsifiers (emulsifying surfactant and/or **amphiphilic** polymer) can range from 0.01% to 10% of the total weight of the composition and preferably from 0.1% to 5%.
- SUMM . . . phase, for instance the polymer sold under the name "Hostacerin AMPS" by the company Clariant; synthetic neutral polymers, for instance **polyvinylpyrrolidone** (PVP) or polyvinyl acetate (PVA); polysaccharides, for instance guar gum, xanthan gum and cellulose derivatives such as, for example, hydroxyethylcellulose;
- SUMM . . .  $\alpha$ -hydroxy acids such as lactic acid and glycolic acid and derivatives thereof; retinoids such as carotenoids and vitamin A derivatives; **sunscreens**; hydrocortisone; melatonin; algal, fungal, plant, yeast or bacterial extracts; enzymes; DHEA and its derivatives and metabolites; antibacterial active agents, for.
- SUMM [0213] **Sunscreens**

- SUMM [0214] The **sunscreens** may be chosen from organic screening agents and physical **sunblock** screening agents, and mixtures thereof.
- SUMM [0215] Examples of **UV-A**-active and/or **UV-B**-active organic screening agents that may be mentioned include those designated above under their CTFA name:
- SUMM [0228] **Dibenzoylmethane** derivatives:
- SUMM [0229] Butyl **methoxydibenzoylmethane** sold in particular under the trade name "Parsol 1789" by Hoffmann La Roche,
- SUMM [0230] **Isopropylidibenzoylmethane**,
- SUMM [0249] Benzophenone-8 sold under the trade name "Spectra-Sorb **UV**-24" by American Cyanamid
- SUMM [0254] 4-Methylbenzylidene **camphor** sold under the name "Eusolex 6300" by Merck,
- SUMM [0256] **Camphor** benzalkonium methosulfate manufactured under the name "Mexoryl SO" by Chimex,
- SUMM [0275] The organic **UV** screening agents that are more particularly preferred are chosen from the following compounds:
- SUMM [0277] Butyl **methoxydibenzoylmethane**,
- SUMM [0292] Examples of physical **sunblock** screening agents that may be mentioned include titanium oxide or zinc oxide, in the form of optionally coated microparticles or. . .
- SUMM [0294] Pigments are especially used in makeup compositions. Pigments that may be mentioned include mineral pigments and especially **metal oxides** such as titanium dioxide, zirconium dioxide or cerium dioxide, and also zinc oxide, iron oxide or chromium oxide, ferric blue,. . .
- SUMM . . . polyamide particles and especially those sold under the name Orgasol by the company Atochem; polyethylene powders; microspheres based on acrylic **copolymers**, such as those made of ethylene glycol **dimethacrylate**/lauryl **methacrylate copolymer**, sold by the company Dow Corning under the name Polytrap; expanded powders such as hollow microspheres and especially the microspheres. .
- SUMM . . . The compositions of the invention may be used as care, treatment, protective, cleansing, makeup-removing and/or makeup products for keratin materials (**skin**, hair, scalp, eyelashes, eyebrows, nails or mucous membranes) such as protective, treatment or care creams for the face, for the hands or for the body, protective or care body milks, and gels or mousses to care for the **skin** and/or mucous membranes (lips).
- SUMM [0301] The compositions of the invention can contain **sunscreens** and can thus also be used as **antisun** products.
- SUMM [0302] The compositions may be used for makeup, especially for making up the **skin**, the eyebrows, the eyelashes and the lips, such as face creams, foundations, mascaras or lipsticks. Such products generally contain pigments.
- SUMM . . . The compositions according to the invention may also be used as rinse-out products or as leave-in products for cleansing facial **skin** and/or body **skin** and/or for cleansing the hair, for example as haircare products, including haircare and hair conditioning products.
- SUMM . . . the cosmetic use of a cosmetic composition as defined above, as a product for cleansing and/or removing makeup from the **skin** and/or the eyes.
- SUMM . . . the invention is also the cosmetic use of a cosmetic composition as defined above, as a care product for the **skin**, the hair, the scalp, the eyelashes, the eyebrows, the nails or mucous membranes.
- SUMM . . . the cosmetic use of a cosmetic composition as defined above, as an **antisun** product (for protection against sunlight and/or the **UV** radiation of tanning machines).

- SUMM [0309] Another subject of the invention is a (non-therapeutic) cosmetic process for treating a keratin material such as the skin, the scalp, the hair, the eyelashes, the eyebrows, the nails or the mucous membranes, characterized in that a cosmetic composition. . .
- DETD [0316] Aqueous solution containing 0.6% (by weight) of a **polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)-sodium polyacrylate (29 800 g/mol)-**polystyrene** (2500 g/mol) triblock polymer. In this block polymer, the amount of polymer block A represents 85.63% of the total weight. . .
- DETD [0320] The **polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)-sodium polyacrylate (29 800 g/mol)-**polystyrene** (2500 g/mol) triblock polymer has water-gelling power at a low mass concentration (0.6%). This solution has a pronounced shear-thinning nature. . .
- DETD [0321] Aqueous solution containing 3% (by weight) of a **polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)-sodium polyacrylate (29 800 g/mol)-**polystyrene** (2500 g/mol) triblock polymer. In this block polymer, the amount of polymer block A represents 85.63% of the total weight. . .
- DETD [0325] The **polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)-sodium polyacrylate (29 800 g/mol)-**polystyrene** (2500 g/mol) triblock polymer has a mass concentration equal to 3% and greater gelling power than at a concentration of. . .
- DETD [0326] Aqueous solution comprising 2% (by weight) of a **Polystyrene** (2500 g/mole)-Sodium Polyacrylate (29 800 g/mole)-**Polystyrene** (2500 g/mole) triblock polymer. In this block polymer, the amount of polymer block A represents (water soluble block sodium polyacrylate). . .
- DETD . . . solution of a mixture of triblock and diblock polymers is prepared. This aqueous solution contains 0.6% by weight of a **polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)-sodium polyacrylate (29 800 g/mol)-**polystyrene** (2500 g/mol) triblock polymer and 0.6% by weight of a **polystyrene** (3600 g/mol)-**polyethylene oxide** (7000 g/mol) diblock polymer.
- DETD . . . polymer alone. To evaluate the gelling power of the diblock polymer, an aqueous solution containing 0.6% by weight of the **polystyrene** (3600 g/mol)-**polyethylene oxide** (7000 g/mol) diblock polymer is prepared.
- DETD [0342] The **polystyrene** (3600 g/mol)-**polyethylene oxide** (7000 g/mol) diblock polymer is soluble in water at a concentration of 0.6% by weight, but it has no water-gelling. . .
- DETD [0343] On the other hand, as shown by the rheological measurements of Example 3, the combination of the **polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)-sodium polyacrylate (29 800 g/mol)-**polystyrene** (2500 g/mol) triblock polymer and of the **polystyrene** (3600 g/mol)-**polyethylene oxide** (7000 g/mol) diblock polymer makes it possible to obtain a gelled aqueous solution with low mass concentrations (0.6% of each. . .
- DETD [0346] An aqueous solution containing 1.2% (by weight) of a **polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)-sodium polyacrylate (29 800 g/mol)-**polystyrene** (2500 g/mol) triblock polymer is prepared by simple dissolution of the adequate amount of polymer in powder form into demineralized. . .
- DETD [0353]

**Polystyrene** (2500 g/mol) -sodium polyacrylate  
(29 800 g/mol) - **polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)

triblock polymer	0.6%
Preserving agent	0.2%
Ascorbic acid	10%
Dipropylene glycol	5%



Demineralized water 84.2%  
 DETD [0355] The **polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)-sodium polyacrylate (29  
 800 g/mol)-**polystyrene** (2500 g/mol) triblock polymer by itself  
 allows the aqueous phase to be thickened. The formulation obtained is an  
 anti-ageing serum. . .  
 DETD [0356]

## Aqueous phase:

**Polystyrene** (2500 g/mol) -sodium polyacrylate  
 (29 800 g/mol) - **polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)

triblock polymer 0.52%  
 Preserving agent 0.2%  
 Demineralized water 84.28%  
 Oily phase  
 Parleam oil 9%  
 Cyclohexadimethylsiloxane 6%

DETD [0358] The **polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)-sodium polyacrylate (29  
 800 g/mol)-**polystyrene** (2500 g/mol) triblock polymer by itself  
 allows the aqueous phase to be gelled and allows all of the oily phase.  
 . .  
 DETD [0359]

## Aqueous phase:

**Polystyrene** (2500 g/mol) -sodium polyacrylate  
 (29 800 g/mol)-**polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)

triblock polymer 2.6%  
 Preserving agent 0.2%  
 Demineralized water 82.2%  
 Oily phase:  
 Parleam oil 9%  
 Cyclohexadimethylsiloxane 6%

DETD [0361] The **polystyrene** (2500 g/mol)-sodium polyacrylate (29  
 800 g/mol)-**polystyrene** (2500 g/mol) triblock polymer by itself  
 allows the aqueous phase to be gelled and allows all of the oily phase.  
 . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the  
 proportion of the ionic hydrophilic block A in the **copolymer**  
 is greater than 60% by weight relative to the total weight of the blocks  
 A and B.

. . . 15. Composition according to the preceding claim, characterized in  
 that the triblock polymer comprises sodium polyacrylate as block A and  
**polystyrene** as block B.

. . . also contains at least one organic solvent chosen from the group  
 consisting of hydrophilic organic solvents, lipophilic organic solvents  
 and **amphiphilic** solvents, and mixtures thereof.

. . . polyols; sugar derivatives; natural extracts; procyanidol oligomers;  
 vitamins; urea; caffeine; depigmenting agents; salicylic acid and its  
 derivatives;  $\alpha$ -hydroxy acids; retinoids; **sunscreens**;  
 hydrocortisone; melatonin; algal, fungal; plant, yeast or bacterial  
 extracts; enzymes; DHEA and its derivatives and metabolites;  
 antibacterial active agents; matt-effect. . .

35. Composition according to any one of claims 32 to 34, characterized  
 in that the active agent is a **sunscreen** chosen from organic  
 screening agents and physical **sunblock** screening agents, and

mixtures thereof.

. . . according to the preceding claim, characterized in that the organic screening agent is chosen from para-aminobenzoic acid derivatives; salicylic derivatives; **dibenzoylmethane** derivatives; cinnamic derivatives;  $\beta,\beta'$ -diphenylacrylate derivatives; benzophenone derivatives; benzylidenecamphor derivatives; phenylbenzimidazole derivatives; triazine derivatives; phenylbenzotriazole derivatives; anthranilic derivatives; imidazoline derivatives; benzalmalonate. . .

37. Composition according to claim 35, characterized in that the physical **sunblock** screening agent is chosen from titanium oxides and zinc oxides, and mixtures thereof.

42. Composition according to the preceding claim, characterized in that the keratin material is the **skin**.

43. Cosmetic use of a cosmetic composition according to any one of claims 1 to 40, as a care product for the **skin**, the hair, the scalp, the eyelashes, the eyebrows, the nails or mucous membranes.

. . . composition according to any one of claims 1 to 40, as a product for cleansing and/or removing makeup from the **skin** and/or the eyes.

49. Process according to the preceding claim, characterized in that the keratin material is the **skin**.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:25:36 ON 16 FEB 2006)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 11:27:24 ON 16 FEB 2006

L1	182551 S SUNSCREEN? OR SUNBLOCK? OR UV OR PHOTOSTABLE? OR PHOTOPROTECT
L2	303875 S COPOLYMER?
L3	59255 S L1 AND L2
L4	1 S US5879688/PN
L5	1 S L1 AND L4
L6	1 S L2 AND L5
L7	8758 S AMPHIPHILIC?
L8	0 S L7 AND L6
L9	33339 S POLYETHYLENE OXIDE?
L10	57982 S POLYVINYLPYRROLIDONE?
L11	6583 S L9 AND L10
L12	2326 S L11 AND L3
L13	273611 S POLYSTYRENE? OR ?METHACRYLATE? OR POLYCAPROLACTONE?
L14	2075 S L12 AND L13
L15	2922 S ?DIBENZOYLMETHANE?
L16	101 S L14 AND L15
L17	143309 S METAL OXIDE?
L18	50 S L16 AND L17
L19	55253 S BLOCK COPOLYMER?
L20	34 S L18 AND L19
L21	57668 S L13/CLM
L22	8 S L21 AND L20
L23	182675 S SUNSCREEN? OR SUNBLOCK? OR UV OR PHOTOSTABLE? OR PHOTOPROTECT
L24	59283 S L23 AND L2
L25	1872 S L24 AND L7
L26	438 S L25 AND L9
L27	255 S L26 AND L10
L28	237 S L27 AND L13

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L29            16 S L28 AND L15  
L30            4 S L29 AND L17  
L31        518087 S HUMAN?  
L32        245098 S SKIN?  
L33            4 S L32 AND L30  
L34            1 S US6994846/PN  
L35            1 S L34 AND L33  
L36        23823 S CAMPHOR?  
L37            1 S L35 AND L36

=> s l36 and l34

L38            1 L36 AND L34

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L38 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN

PI        US 2003059391        A1    20030327

          US 6994846        B2    20060207

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SUMM    [0254] 4-Methylbenzylidene **camphor** sold under the name  
         "Eusolex 6300" by Merck,

SUMM    [0256] **Camphor** benzalkonium methosulfate manufactured under  
         the name "Mexoryl SO" by Chimex,